THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1798. [N° 1908]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

Christr. Ellery

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.

A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it ſtands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the Houſe, &c. &c. &c. The Houſe, ſpacious enough for a large Family, is commodiouſly and neatly finiſhed. The Furniture is valuable and handſome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the beſt Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the Houſe are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Ciſtern, and uſeful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premiſes, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if deſired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

To be Sold, by
PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

About 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & ſix from Biſſell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houſes, 2 Barns, and other neceſſary Buildings.—To be ſold together, or in Three Diviſions, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer or Purchaſers.—If not ſold by the firſt of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utenſils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

For SALE,

ONE Half of the Houſe, formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, being the Weſterly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or leſs, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Weſterly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Eaſterly on Land of Joſeph Cozzens.

Caſh, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to

SAMUEL ALMY.

Portsmouth, October 15, 1798.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, under the Direction of the Town-Council of Newport, on the 9th of the 11th Month, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

THE Real Eſtate of the late Elizabeth Whitfield, of Newport, deceaſed—it conſiſts of a Dwelling-Houſe, Stable, Garden, and Meadow Lot; the Whole meaſuring about one Acre of Land, laying in Griffin-ſtreet.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, 18th 10th Month, 1798.

To be Sold cheap,

A TOP CHAISE and HARNESS, completely made, and little the worſe for wear—together with a well broke HORSE free from Vice, and in his Prime; he will be warranted ſound and healthy, and is calculated, fit for any Draft whatſoever.

Inquire of Mr. DANIEL SWINBURNE, the firſt Lane Southward of Mr. Deblois's Store, where the Carriage and Horſe may be ſeen.

Newport, Oct. 29, 1798.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Buſineſs, one who is Maſter of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured ſweet ſcented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Houſe, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-ſtreet.

M. JUDAH

Has likewiſe for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N. B. The higheſt Market Price conſtantly given for TALLOW.

LOST,

A GOLD SEAL, in or near the Town—The Arms—a ſpread Eagle over a Bridge—Any Perſon having found it, and will bring it to Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Coffee-Houſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Newport, 18th October, 1798.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MILAN, July 20.

THROUGHOUT the Ciſalpine Republic, all ſacred images, of which in Milan alone there are above 3000, are to be removed from the houſes, or ſmeared over with plaiſter and diſfigured. In conſequence of this, the Peaſants in the Valteltine have aſſembled to the number of ſeveral thouſands, headed by their Prieſts, and killed ſeveral of the Patriots. Troops have been ſent thither to quell the mal-contents.

VIENNA, Auguſt 2.

Citizen Gaillard, the French Ambaſſador at Berlin, before the arrival of Sieyes, had been invited to Court with great etiquette.—After dinner a pack of cards was preſented to the Count de Gortz, Governor of Berlin, in order to make a party with the French Miniſter. The Pruſſian, knowing it was intended he ſhould play with Gaillard, had the inſolence to ſay to the Chamberlain of the Court, loud enough for the King to hear him—"Sir, I do not play with a Plebian." The King inſtantly ſaid to him, "my dear Gortz, your carriage is in waiting for you below; I ſhall get another officer to finiſh the party." Gortz was obliged to retire on the inſtant.

Some of the Turkiſh provinces are now ravaged by the Plague, which rages in ſo violent a degree as to carry off its victims in 12 or 15 hours. The inhabitants of Belgrade have quitted the place, and are encamped at ſome diſtance from its walls.

LONDON, Auguſt 16.

A diſcovery has lately been made, which promiſes the moſt important conſequences to Navigation. It conſiſts of a compaſs and latitude inſtrument, in which, we underſtand, the magnetic fluid is ſo diſpoſed and controled, that it ſhall lie truly on the meridian in all parts of the globe, and that conſtantly. The other inſtrument, by a ſimilar management of the fluid, gives the latitude with the ſame univerſality, in all ſeaſons and weather, with minutes of a degree.

September 8.

The Republican Ambaſſador Truguet, was allowed 46,000 livres to furniſh his houſe at Madrid, where he remained but four months; the ſame ſum was granted to Guilemardet, his ſucceſſor.—Suppoſing that he ſtays no longer than his predeceſſor, and that his ſucceſſors does the ſame, 138,000 livres will have been ſpent in one year for furniſhing the houſe of the French Embaſſy in one place. If the expenſes at other courts under the ſame head amounts to as much, it may be ſaid that the French Directory is dearly repreſented; and the Ambaſſadors of Modern Sparta will not have any reproach to make to thoſe of the King of Perſia.

The arrival of lady Fitzgerald at Hamburgh is thus mentioned in the French papers:—"On the 5th Auguſt the natural daughter of Philipe d'Orleans, ſo well known by the name of Pamela, and by the part which Lord Edward Fitzgerald, her huſband, performed in Ireland, arrived at Hamburgh."

A large ſhip has lately been launched at Bombay, of the Burthen of 1200 tons, and pierced for 30 guns. This fine ſhip, it is ſaid, will be fitted out expreſsly for the ſervice of the war, and manned with choice ſeamen.

The ſhips employed, in the Bombay Marine commonly known by the name of the Grab Service, are not of ſufficient force to afford effectual protection to the country trade; it is therefore ſuggeſted by the commercial intereſts in India to build, fit out, and employ large ſhips for the purpoſe, of from 30 to 40 guns, to be paid by a certain percentage on goods ſo protected, this meaſure will, ſays a correſpondent in India, receive all the ſupport adequate to the undertaking, and ſecure to the Merchants a valuable property which is at preſent expoſed to very great riſk.

The French Directory have been obliged to yield to the united repreſentations of the Daniſh, Pruſſian, Swediſh and Spaniſh miniſters, relative to their former treatment of neutral veſſels, which is to undergo a complete re-modification. All the French privateers in the Mediterranean are called in.

The following circumſtance happened at a Coffee-Houſe, near Covent Garden:—A large party had juſt ſat down to dinner, when one of the company declared he had heard, from good authority, that Nelſon had defeated the French fleet, and taken Buonaparte, with five ſail of the line, beſides tranſports. At that moment a ſuppoſed report of cannon was heard, which they all concluded to be from the Park and Tower guns. The knives and forks were inſtantly laid down, and the glaſſes filled to the brave Admiral, with three times three!—Scarce, had the laſt huzza ceaſed, when, lo! the waiter entered, with a ſorrowful countenance, and informed them, that the report was only the noiſe of ſome Upholſter's men, who were beating feather-beds on the top of a houſe.

It is ſaid that the King of Sweden has refuſed to receive La Hargue as Ambaſſador of the French Republic.

By the Ship George in 34, and the Brig Venus in 37 Days from Bourdeaux, arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices:

OF BUONAPARTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

THERE now exists not the least doubt of the French Toulon fleet having landed in Egypt. Our government has received information of it though several different channels; but it has not yet received any circumstantial details of the military operations of Buonaparte, and the opposition made by the inhabitants. The letters and reports which continually arrive, are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon. Some announce the taking of the cities of Alexandria and Rosetto with the loss of much blood, and that the Candian merchants, who were there in great numbers, were all put to the sword. Others assure, that the French are already in possession of Cairo (situated at 150 miles from Alexandria) whilst our best informed politicians affirm that the army of Buonaparte has been obliged to retreat after a battle fought with the army of the Beys, between Cairo and Rosetto. The disagreement of all these reports is a fresh reason for placing confidence in the official advices, received by the Porte from Damietta, dated July 18, which say, that the French were intrenched in the environs of Rosetto (30 miles from Alexandria) in view of the army of the Beys, which was only one mile and an half from their camp.

A great fermentation still reigns in this capital, and the police will be forced to redouble its vigilance, in order to hinder the people from committing violence upon the French who are here. However, the government still continues to act with moderation, and caution, towards them. Every one interprets this conduct, according to his own wishes or opinion. Some see in it a secret intelligence with the French, others believe it to be only an act of circumspection, which agrees with the secrecy of the military operations that are preparing. If any thing can solve this species of problem, it is the orders issued by the Porte to all the provinces of the Empire. The preamble is conceived in terms of the most marked indignation; the proceedings of the French is there represented as the most unjust act of aggression, and highly contrary to the faith of treaties.—These orders prescribe measures offensive and hostile.

The English minister appears to have much influenced these determinations, and his active agent neglects nothing that can tend to strengthen the energy of government. The Russian Ambassador does not appear to shew less activity in his negotiations; but we do not remark a concert in the operations of the two ministers, and if they tend to the same end, the means they pursue are widely different.

Buonaparte has addressed a letter to the Divan, in which he says, that if the Ottoman Porte should permit the Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles, he shall consider it as a declaration of war.

He requires the Grand Signior to put aside all the pretensions of Russia; to oppose firmly all attempts which that court might make; and adds that he had the greatest reason to expect such a line of conduct from him, as he has delivered him from his greatest enemies, the knights of Malta.

The fidelity of the Greek Patriarch has just been put to a severe test. Some persons had endeavoured by a thousand promises and perfidious insinuations, to draw him into a conspiracy in favour of Liberty. He pretended to agree to the designs of the emissaries who made him the propositions, and endeavoured to procure from them all necessary information. No sooner had he obtained it, than he communicated it to the Grand Signior.—His Highness thanked the Patriarch, placed himself at the Head of several thousand Janissaries, marched to Pera (suburb of Constantinople) and there caused all the accomplices of this conspiracy to be strangled. Orders to execute similar justice have been sent to every place where the ramifications of this conspiracy are known to exist.

Official letters from Canea, in the island of Candia, dated July 18, announce the appearance of a squadron before that city. The commander, after having received information respecting the French fleet, determined to sail towards Egypt. A letter from Smyrna, of 28 of August says, that this same squadron was met beyond Rodes, sailing with a fair wind toward Egypt.

SEMLIN, August 23.

The army of the Captain Pacha is almost entirely deserted, and he is gone to Constantinople. The greatest part of the Ottoman troops have covered the army of Passawan Oglou, or rather ranged themselves on the side of the Janissaries; for, it is well known, that it was on account of the latter that the war broke out between the Grand Turk and Passawan Oglou; because an attempt was made to subject them to the discipline of the other military corps. The greatest part of the Divan secretly favour the Rebels; and almost all the Pachas sent against Passawan Oglou have joined him, and openly declared themselves the enemies of the Sublime Porte.

BERLIN, August 28.

Our cabinet has just received disagreeable intelligence. Symptoms of a conspiracy have appeared in Poland. Men, who are thought best informed upon this subject, say that nothing is wanted to hasten this dreaded explosion but an happy event in the Mediterranean.

PETERSBURGH, August 3.

Six days since, a violent storm, which lasted two hours, spread much terror along the eastern coast of the Gulph of Finland. The thunder fell twice upon the Powder Magazines at Cronstadt, which were blown up. Five men were killed and two wounded. These Magazines contained about 3 thousand quintals of powder.

ARAU, August 28.

All the letters which we received from Zurich, and the country of the Grisons, announce that the Austrians have possessed themselves of Coire; and that a battle had been fought between them and the French Troops. Our frontiers are threatened by the imperial troops, which are assembled there to the number of thirty battalions and ten squadrons. Austria thus breaks all the treaties which she has with us. The goods and effects, of which we unfortunately have too great a quantity in the Austrian States, are seized.

The troops commanded by General Schauemburg, are all in movement towards the menaced points.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.

The moment hostilities commence the siege of the fort of Entenbriesten will be pushed with the greatest vigor. Moreover, it appears, according to letters received from Germany, that war is there looked upon as inevitable, particularly between France and Austria.—As to the Empire, there yet remains some hopes, founded on the mediation of Prussia. Troops are continually passing to reinforce the army of Mayence.

PARIS, August 30.

We have just received the following letter:

"*Rome, August 18*

"Citizen Editor, hardly had the brave Girardon put an end to the revolts of Alatri, Ferentino, Veroli and Frosinone, than another rebellion broke out at Terracina. The French Commandant, Citizen Leduc, was massacred by the rebels. Ten chasseurs of the 19th regiment, who were with him, owed their safety to the swiftness of their horses. As soon as General Macdonald received information of this affair, he sent against them, by forced marches, a detachment of French and Poles.—Our troops at break of day on the 11th, in sight of Terracina. After an obstinate resistance of six hours, that city was taken by assault, and all the rebels, who were found in arms, put to the sword, without mercy. Several saved themselves in small vessels, but a number of their vessels were sunk, by our artillery, in attempting to escape. By this last victory, we find ourselves absolutely masters of all the country. The terrible, but necessary punishment inflicted upon the revolted cities (they have all been sacked) will I think in future prevent all seditious movements. If we had not succeeded, the insurrection most probably would have become general. The English would not have failed to feed this new Vendee. Two of their frigates were cruising before Terracina on the 11th.

(Signed) GIRAUD, Captain.

September 1.

General Macdonald has published at Rome, two severe laws against the deserters of public tranquility. Every individual, convicted of having fomented sedition by improper discourse or the relation of false and alarming news shall be judged and punished with death.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) October 12.

By the Captain of the schooner American Fabius, who arrived in Town yesterday morning, from Guadaloupe, which island he left on the 13th ult. (three days later than Captain Frost) intelligence has been received that Victor Hughes' orders for imprisoning American Citizens were implicitly obeyed. The Americans Fabius was carried into Basseterre, where the Schooner and cargo were condemned, without even the form of trial; and the Mate and Crew were carried to prison. During Capt. Berry's stay in the island, the latter part of which he kept himself concealed, tho' at the same time, receiving good intelligence of the public transactions, he had not heard any thing of the capture of the ship Suffolk, Capt. Bridgham of this port. The British frigate Concord took a privateer sloop belonging to Victor, in Capt. Berry's sight, and under the guns of two forts, which kept up a brisk fire upon the frigate. This is, however, a melancholy circumstance, as the privateer had several Americans on board: particularly the crew of the sloop Julia, Capt. Green, of East-Haddam (N. E.) which she had taken a few days before. The Julia's cargo, being chiefly live stock, was landed by Victor, to whom, as before remarked, the privateer belonged, without even an examination. The Harry, Jaar, of Portsmouth, N. H. with a valuable cargo from Cadiz, was carried into Basseterre as a prize, the day before Capt. Berry sailed.—All the crew, not excepting officers, were immediately carried to prison—and the vessel and cargo condemned.

BALTIMORE, October 22.

By letters from Augusta in Georgia, we have information of a severe frost during the nights of the 28th and 29th ultimo, which has destroyed a considerable part of the cotton and tobacco crops.

By letters from Savannah, we learn, that the caterpillars have, along the sea shore, destroyed the whole crops of cotton, and left very few plantations uninjured.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from a gentleman of respectability and information in Amsterdam to his friend in Baltimore.

"I wrote you before, that the Directory had declared they meant to preserve peace with the United States, and as lately declared they intend to continue the plunder of our vessels—to keep up the farce, they have lately named a Consul General and one other to the United States, who in my opinion go out to complete the wicked purpose of *seduction and intrigue*. In this moment, Americans must be peculiarly guarded against *emissaries*; hurt by the turn which their late intrigues have produced in the United States, they are about to adopt a new system, from which they hope more success—these agents will carry *specious* propositions, which the Directory knows cannot be received by the government of the United States; and these agents will be directed to publish them to the people, in order that it may be seen that the Executive is not disposed to make friendship, and from this they look for a division between government and people—but our days of dotage are passed. Americans, I am sure, will never suffer themselves to be duped by foreign machinations, while their own government merits so well their affections."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

Mr. Marshall's answer to the questions, soliciting his political opinions, deserves great praise. He speaks the language of the true Americans in the United States, except on the Alien and Sedition laws, which many, perhaps most Americans, think necessary and expedient at *this crisis*.

Mr. Marshall is of opinion, that the interest and prosperity of the United States do NOT depend on any alliances with foreign nations. The United States with one voice say Amen, and bless the day that dissolved our alliance with France.

He is a firm friend of the Constitution of the United States, Amen, and so are all *good* citizens.

He is not in favour of an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. Amen resound the United States. The case cannot exist, in which such an alliance would be justifiable.

But he would have the government, under circumstances of war, avail itself of temporary protection from the British Navy. Amen, say all those who have any thing to protect.

But a most important opinion, from Mr. Marshal, who has been long in Paris, and carefully investigated the views of the French government, yet remains to be mentioned—and a tough—tough opinion it is, for the opposers of our administration. He is decidedly of opinion, "that it has been impossible for our government, by any different line of conduct, to preserve our neutrality, and prevent the treatment we have received from France, without relinquishing our right of self government, and becoming her colonies." And be assigns for the reason, the very fact, that we have for four years incessantly proclaimed to our fellow citizens, "That the primary object of France is, and for a long time has been, *dominion over others*." This object, he observes, France pursues by armies on land, and by exciting divisions among the people intended to be subdued.

Great truths these! Important—all important to our interests!

Mr. Marshall further observes, that any disposition which the French government may have discovered to be just to the United States, appears from authentic papers before the public, to have been *designed as the means of involving us in her wars*. Ah! that is the very point aimed at, by all her agents and intriguers.

It is strange that the people in our country, especially old and middle aged men, who formerly knew their intrigues among the Indians on our frontiers, and the consequent murders and massacres of our new settlers, should ever have been deceived into a favourable opinion of the French government. It was as distinguished for intrigue, dissimulation, perfidy, and ambition, one hundred and fifty years ago, as it is now; except that, under the kingly government, those passions were more restrained, by a regard to honor, national character, and the *jus Gentium*, than they are under the present military aristocracy.

Dr. Douglass, V. 2. 2. of his Summary, remarks that "the French are the common nuisance and disturbers of Europe, and will in a short time become the same in America."—This he wrote fifty years ago.—In page 23, he observes that they had been for above a century, aiming, like the Romans, to become the arbitrators of all the known civilized nations.

October 24.

In the year 1635, in the infancy of the English settlements in America, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered, that brass farthings should not be current, but that musket balls should pass for farthings.

Winthrop's Journal, p. 80.

It is recommended to our government, to pay *tribute* to France, in this old Massachusetts *coin*.

When a printing press was first established in that colony, the first thing printed was the *Freeman's Oath*. A little superstition will say, the descendants of such ancestors will not be *slaves*.

The first press was set up at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, in 1638, by one Day, at the charge of a Mr. Glover; this was the year in which Harvard College was founded. The second work printed was an Almanack, by one Pierce, a mariner—and the third was the Psalms, newly turned into metre.

It is remarkable, how long the first settlers in America proceeded in their civil concerns, without lawyers. In 1687, almost 60 years from the first settlement, there were but two attornies in Massachusetts. The noted Randolph, the Crown Agent, wrote a letter to a friend in England, in January 1687, in which he has the following passages:—"I have wrote you, the want we have of *two or three honest Attornies if any such thing in nature*—We have but *two*; one is Mr. Weit's creature, came with him from New York, and drives all before him—he takes extravagant fees; and for want of more, the country cannot avoid coming to him."

We suspect this is the last time the people of America have had occasion to complain of the *want* of Attornies.

October 27.

Capt. Gibson, of the ship George, arrived at Philadelphia in 34 days from Bourdeaux; Sept. 23, lat. 45 25 long. 5 45, fell in with a fleet of six sail of the line, three frigates and a brig, standing in a direct course towards Ireland. The Captain supposes them to have been a French squadron.

By Capt. Wright, from St. Kitts, we are informed, that the famous French privateers Buonaparte, Democrat, and L'Amour de la Patrie, belonging to Guadaloupe, have been recently taken by the frigates Concord and Lapwing, and carried into Antigua.

October 29.

Those who grumble at our Land Tax, &c. should turn their eyes abroad, and see how the Republicans, under the French yoke, are obliged to contribute to the necessities of the state. In the Roman Republic, the following is the rate at which people of property are to pay for the ensuing year:

Those who are possessed of a revenue of from three to six thousand crowns, one third of their income.

Those having from six to ten thousand, two thirds.

And those enjoying an income of ten thousand and upwards, the whole amount for the year!!

ALBANY, October 19.

The Troy paper of Tuesday last, says, "The Federal Court last week held at Rutland, has decided, that the seizure of the church lands in Vermont, by the Legislature of that state, was illegal and unconstitutional. They are therefore restored to the uses for which they were reserved by the original charters."

BOSTON, October 30.

By J. Woodward, Esq. from France, in the Cyrus.

Extract of a letter of the Members of the Marine, and the Colonies to the principal Commissaries, dated the 24th Thermidor, 6th year.

"I remark, Citizens, by the correspondence of the greater part of the administrators of the ports, that the embargo, recently laid on the American vessels, has occasioned the confinement of their crews.—The intention of the government must have been badly understood, to have occasioned the adoption of a measure that appears to put us in a hostile attitude towards the United States, while its acts indicate, on the contrary, that it desires to maintain good intelligence between the two Republics.—I recommend to you, therefore, Citizens, to ordain, as soon as you shall receive the present, the liberation of all the Americans, who may have been considered as prisoners of war, in consequence of the embargo laid upon their vessels.

(Signed) E. BRUIX."

Mr. W. has also handed the following particulars:—

Mr. Dupont, late French Consul at Philadelphia, presented to the Directory a detailed memorial of the depredations of the French West India privateers on the American commerce, (about the time Mr. Gerry left Paris) which appeared to make some impression on the minds of its members, who *pretended* to have been *ignorant* of it, until that moment—but still the *embargo* was not taken off, nor our seamen, then in prison, released from their confinement.

A few days after the sailing of Mr. Gerry, a large number of New York papers reached Paris, by way of Bourdeaux, containing a great number of *addresses* to the President of the United States, with sundry acts and debates of Congress, which bespoke so much union of the people, wisdom and firmness of the government, that the long entertained hope of separating a *free* and happy people from the government of its own deliberate choice, was then given up. About this time Dr. Logan, of Philadelphia, arrived in Paris, by the way of Hamburgh, who *found his way directly to some of the members of the Directory*, and it appears by his memorial, that he confirmed what had but just began to be believed, that France has now but very few friends left in America.—A few days produced a release of the American shipping and seamen, with an order to all the ports in the Republic, to treat all Americans well, that might arrive there; these measures were communicated to Mr. Skipwith, our Consul General in Paris, requesting that they might be communicated to the government of the United States, as soon as possible; at his request, a letter of safe conduct or protection was granted for the brig Cyrus, to carry despatches for the Secretary of State of the United States.

We have good authority to conclude that the despatches, which were brought by Mr. Woodward, and immediately sent to the President, contain nothing more than an official communication to Mr. Skipwith of the late Arrete's taking off the embargo on our vessels, and enjoining the liberation of American prisoners, with a copy of new orders to the Consuls

standing officers in the ports of the Republic, directing them to treat our veſſels as they treat other neutrals, notwithſtanding the late acts of our government.

But with all theſe fair appearances, the laws, which authoriſe the capture of our veſſels and property, are not yet revoked; though we learn, it is Mr. Skipwith's opinion, that the Directory will recommend to the two councils, a reviſion and modification of thoſe laws, and we may preſume, that the two councils will continue to do as they are bidden.

Letters from gentlemen of the firſt information, and of different political principles, in Paris, to others in this town, all concur in ſtating, that the vigorous and decided conduct of our government, and the appearance of unanimity in the addreſſes of the people, have produced a ſtrong ſenſation throughout France; and, to theſe meaſures, we are indebted for any apparent change in the ſentiments and conduct of the Directory.

The deſpatches from our Envoys were publiſhed only in one department in France; a few copies only, found their way to the light. —They were immediately ſuppreſſed, by order of government. —— Thus ſtands the French liberty of the preſs.

November 1.

FEAST OF REASON.

The ſixty third anniverſary of the diſtinguiſhed day, which gave birth to the illuſtrious chief, philoſopher and patriot, who preſides over the government of the United States, and rules in the hearts of its citizens, has been celebrated with every mark of feſtivity, gratitude and honour, in moſt of the principal towns of the northern States. The ſtaunch *old* patriots of the country have preferred the old ſtyle, and with heart felt hilarity have ſung gladly, and kept holiday on the 19th of October.

The citizens of Boſton, who always love the *new ſtyle* in every thing, deferred their "*merry meeting*" till the 30th. It was the birth day of JOHN ADAMS, and it was a *red lettered* day in every man's almanack. It was the nativity of that intrepid Statesman, who aſſerted our independence in 1776; who reſcued us from a diſhonourable peace, in 1783, and who preſerved our liberty, laws and territory, in 1798. It was therefore ſet apart by all claſſes and orders of the people, as a day devoted to the feſtival of the heart to grateful commemoration: and on no occaſion do we recollect a more brilliant diſplay of military civic and theatrical honours. One ſentiment, one ſoul, prevailed and inſpired every ſcene and every boſom.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 1.

At a General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, on the ſecond Thurſday of October, A. D. 1798.

A RESOLUTION of the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, paſſed the 28th day of June, A. D. 1798, having been ſubmitted to the conſideration of this Aſſembly, recommending the adoption of meaſures to obtain an amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States, which ſhall exclude foreign influence from her councils, and to cooperate with ſaid Commonwealth, in the attainment of an object ſo important to our national Independence;——

Reſolved, That the Senators and Repreſentatives of this State, in the Congreſs of the United States, be, and they are hereby requeſted, to uſe their beſt endeavours, that Congreſs propoſe to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, the following amendment of the Conſtitution of the United States, viz. That (in addition to the other qualifications preſcribed by ſaid Conſtitution) no perſon ſhall be eligible as Preſident or Vice Preſident of the United States; nor ſhall any perſon be a Senator or Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, except a natural born citizen, or unleſs he ſhall have been a reſident in the United States at the time of the declaration of Independence, and ſhall have continued either to reſide within the ſame, or to be employed in its ſervice, from that period to the time of his election. And in caſe the Senators and Repreſentatives of this State in Congreſs, ſhall find that the aforeſaid amendment is not conformable to the ſentiments of a conſtitutional majority of both branches of the National Legiſlature, they are hereby requeſted ſo to modify the ſame as to meet the ſentiments of ſuch majority. Provided however, that any amendment which may be agreed upon ſhall exclude from a ſeat in either branch of Congreſs, any perſon who ſhall not have been naturalized at the time of making this amendment, and have been admitted a citizen of the United States fourteen years at leaſt at the time of ſuch election.

Reſolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requeſted, to communicate the foregoing Reſolve to the Supreme Executives of the ſeveral States, and alſo to tranſmit the ſame to the Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

A true Copy of Record:
Examined by
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Sec'y.

NEWPORT, November 6.

The "Public Laws" of the State of Rhode-Iſland, as reviſed by a Committee, and finally enacted by the General Aſſembly, at their Seſſion in January, 1798, go into Operation this Day.

SKETCH
OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Both Houſes of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, of this State, formed a *Quorum* on Tueſday laſt, at *Providence*. The Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſquire, was elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and *William Marchant*, Eſq; Clerk.

The Amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States, propoſed by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, for diſqualifying Foreigners by Birth from holding the Offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, or being Members of either Houſe of Congreſs, paſſed both Houſes *unanimouſly*; together with a Reſolution requeſting the Senators and Repreſentatives of this State to endeavour to procure the ſame to be propoſed by Congreſs to the ſeveral States for their Adoption.

The Attention of both Houſes was occupied in a very intereſting Manner on Saturday Morning—His Excellency the Governor having received from *Timothy Pickering*, Eſq; a Pamphlet containing a Repreſentation of the Conduct of the *French* Government to the Republic of *Geneva*, communicated it to the Aſſembly, who embraced a leiſure Moment to hear it read at Length. They liſtened to the melancholy Cataſtrophe of a Siſter Republic with Sentiments of Pity and Indignation, and were deeply affected with the awful Warning it afforded—They exhibited at that Moment the impreſſive Spectacle of a Legiſlative Body learning from the Admonitions of Truth to avoid the Crimes of one Government, and the Misfortunes of another.

A Petition was preferred by a Number of Freemen of the Town of Glouceſter, praying for a Diviſion of that Town into two Towns—The Houſe of Repreſentatives divided upon the Queſtion for granting the Prayer of the Petition, and there appeared,

Ayes 23
Noes 41

18 Maj. againſt dividing.

An Act paſſed for aſſeſſing a State Tax of 20,000 Dollars, to be paid on or before the firſt of May next.

An Act alſo paſſed for incorporating the "Federal Blues", of Warren.

And a Reſolve alſo paſſed, appointing Thurſday the 29th Inſt. to be obſerved as a Day of Thankſgiving by the People of this State.

On Thurſday Afternoon both Houſes, in Grand Committee, proceeded to the Choice of a Senator to repreſent this State in the Senate of the United States, for Six Years, commencing the 4th of March next, when the Hon. RAY GREENE, Eſq; was unanimouſly re-elected.

The Unanimity of this Choice, reflects the higheſt Honor on the political Character of our Legiſlature, and is the beſt Reward for the uniform and inflexible Federaliſm of Mr. GREENE.

BENJAMIN GARDNER, Eſq; was choſen 2d Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Newport, *vice Oliver Durfee*, Eſq; deceaſed.

WILLIAM V. KING, Eſq; Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Newport, *vice, Chriſtopher Ellery*, Eſq; reſigned.——[We underſtand, that Mr. Ellery continues to act as Public Notary and Juſtice of the Peace.]

WILLIAM V. KING and ROBERT ROGERS, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Peace for the Town of Newport.

On Saturday the Aſſembly adjourned, to meet again at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in February.

We announce with Pleaſure that the Hon. JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. is *almoſt certainly* re-elected a *Repreſentative* in Congreſs for the Diſtricts of *Beaufort* and *Orangeburgh*, in *S. Carolina*—his Opponent was *Pierce Butler*.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Samuel Chace, late Maſter of the Ship Aſcenſion, Oct 20

"I am now on board an Engliſh Letter of Marque Schooner, bound for New York—Have only Time to inform you that the Ship Aſcenſion hath been condemned at Dominica, Stock and Fluke, together with all my own Property and that of my Officers.—The above Ship was taken by the Britiſh Frigate Amphitrite, Charles Ekins, Commander, and adjudicated by one Maſon, Judge of the Admiralty Courts, who admitted an humble Appeal. Such Things are Treaties and Wooden Walls notwithſtanding."

Yeſterday Morning arrived here, the Sloop Young Greyhound, Capt. Cottrell, from George Town. On Friday laſt ſpoke the Brig George, Daniel Hubbard, Maſter, of Lime, from Turks Iſland, 26 Days out. She had been within five Miles of New London Light Houſe, but was drove back by a Gale of Wind, and was ſtanding for New York, in Diſtreſs for want of Proviſions.

Thurſday the 29th Inſtant, is appointed a Day of Thankſgiving and Praiſe throughout the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

DIED,] —In Maryland, JOSHUA SENEY, Eſq; lately elected to repreſent the ſeventh Diſtrict of Maryland, in Congreſs; in Conſequence of which another Election will take Place.

—At Norfolk, Mr. DARIUS DENNIS, Son of Capt. Thomas Dennis, of this Town.

—On his Paſſage from New Providence, Mr. STEPHEN WILCOX only Son of Mr. Samuel Wilcox, of this Town.

—In this Town on Tueſday laſt, Miſs RUTH BRIGGS, Siſter of Captain Willard Briggs.

—On Friday Night laſt Capt. JOSHUA STODDARD, in the 76th Year of his Age.—His Remains, preceded by the Marine Society, were, with every Mark of Reſpect, Yeſterday interred in the common Burying Ground.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov 5.

ENTERED,	*from*
Snow Fair Play, Earl,	Havanna
Sloop Two Brothers, Shaw,	Somerſet
—— Fanny, Brown,	New Providence
Schooner Laura, Chace,	George Town
Brig George, Hubbard,	Turks Iſland
Sloop Speedwell, Thompſon,	New Providence
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	St. Peterſburgh

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Camden Packet, Sinkins,	Savannah
—— Patty, Edwards,	New York
—— Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Hathaway,	Charleſton
—— Warden, Bowe,	Edenton
—— Preſident, Brockway,	Philadelphia
—— Hannah, Crane,	Ditto
—— Quick Time, Dean,	Ditto
—— Methuſha, Hammond,	Savannah
Schooner Chloe, Slocum,	New York
—— Roſamond, Clark,	Ditto
—— Goliah, Thurſton,	Providence
Sloop Leopard, Farnum,	Ditto
Brig Commerce, Child,	Halifax

FRESH FLOUR.

ALEXANDRIA ſuperfine and common FLOUR, for Sale, at C. FOWLER & Company's Store, Langley's Wharf.
Newport, Nov. 6, '98.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon next Spring,
THE Subſcriber's FARM, in Middletown. Any Perſon inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to
WALTER EASTON.
Newport, 5th 11th Month, 1798.

JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *October Seſſion, A. D. 1798.*

IT *is Voted and Reſolved*, That the Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Newport, which by Law is to meet on the Second Monday in November next, be adjourned to the laſt Monday in November next; and that all Buſineſs pending before ſaid Court be then conſidered: That the Grand and Petit Jurors, who were drawn to attend ſaid Court on the ſaid ſecond Monday in November, attend at ſaid Adjournment: That all Declarations to ſaid Court be filed Twelve Days; and Anſwers thereto Six Days, previous to ſaid Adjournment: That all Executions returnable to ſaid Court be returned in the ſame Manner as if no Adjournment had taken Place; and that this Act be publiſhed in the Newport Newſpapers.

A true Copy;
Witneſs;
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, the 17th Inſt. on the Premiſes, if not diſpoſed of at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, on Faſton's Point, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceaſed, ſubject to an annual Quit-Rent, the Conditions of Sale to be made known at the Time and Place above mentioned. For further Particulars inquire of
SAMUEL THURSTON, or
CLARKE RODMAN.
3d of 11th Month, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,
A HOUSE and large GARDEN, containing two Lots and a Half of choice Land, which never fails to produce in the driſt Seaſon, adjoining to William Douglaſs, in Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of
ELISHA LAWTON.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

WANTED,
FOUR Hundred Buſhels of good OATS, for which Caſh will be given. Apply to
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

WHEREAS it appears, that ſeveral Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, were lodged with Benjamin Sayer, one of the Commiſſioners appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council to receive ſaid Claims; and whereas ſaid Sayer has ſince died, and the Claims ſo lodged are not to be found among his Papers:—All Perſons, therefore, who lodged their Claims as aforeſaid with ſaid Sayer, are called upon to exhibit them to either of the Subſcribers, within One Month from the Date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded their Dividend of ſaid Eſtate.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

R A G S.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

I CONQUER DEAR GIRLS BUT FOR YOU.

A SONG.

COME, failors, be filling the can,
The wind is beginning to blow;
We've time to drink round to a man;
And then to weigh anchor muſt go.
What tho' friends repair to the *ſtrand*,
To give us a cheering adieu!
'Tis plain, they believe on the land,
We conquer, dear Girls, but for you.

When up on the main-top maſt yard,
The ſailor is ſwung to and fro,
Though the tempeſt blows ever ſo hard,
He whiſtles defiance to wo;
The gale can but laſt for a while,
Is always the boaſt of the crew;
And then they reflect with a ſmile,
We conquer, dear Girls, but for you.

Though battle tremendous appears,
When blood ſtains the face of the main;
Though thunder reſound in his ears,
The ſailor's a ſtranger to pain:
The thought with what rapture and pride,
Each Girl will her hero review;—
'Tis this makes him danger deride,
We conquer, dear Girls, but for you.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Council-Chamber, Newport, October 18, 1798.

WHEREAS a Petition has been preferred by a Number of the Inhabitants of Newport, for the Removal of Slaughter-Houſes from the compact Part of the Town, repreſenting the ſame as Nuiſances, and dangerous to the Health of the ſaid Inhabitants;—and which, having been duly conſidered:

It is therefore *unanimously Voted and Reſolved*, That no Building ſhall be occupied as a Slaughter-Houſe in the compact Part of the Town, after the 15th Day of November next enſuing the date hereof; and that all Buildings improved as Slaughter-Houſes, after the ſaid fifteenth Day of November, ſhall be without the following Limits, viz. A Line drawn from the Southweſt Corner of William Rotch's Farm to the Northeaſt Corner of the Duck Manufactory Lot, thence to Equality-Tree, thence 200 Feet eaſterly of Broad-ſtreet, thence to the Jews' Synagogue, thence to the northerly End of Jews-ſtreet, thence ſoutherly to Harriſon's Mill-lane, thence weſterly to Spring-ſtreet, thence ſoutherly to Thomas Clark's houſe, and thence due weſterly to the Salt-Water; and that no Slaughter-Houſe ſhall be built or placed within 200 Feet of any Dwelling-Houſe now erected, nor within the aforeſaid preſcribed Limits, unleſs by ſpecial Permiſſion of the Board of Health.

Reſolved, That the above Regulations be publiſhed in both the Newport Newſpapers three Weeks ſucceſſively, and that the Secretary furniſh each Butcher with a copy thereof.

By Order of the Board,
DANIEL SHELDON, *Chairman.*
JOHN SLOCUM, *Secretary.*

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint thoſe who have Accounts open with him, that unleſs they are ſettled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Diſcrimination.

Thoſe who have Demands againſt him, may call and receive their pay.

ANDREW NICHOLS.
South-Kingstown, 15*th* 10*th Month,* 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

John Adams,

Leather Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof

Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spaniſh Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, July 30*th,* 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Weſt India and New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

A Sloop, about 50 Tons Burthen, with New Cables and Anchors, and well found in every other Matter, is about 18 Months old.—

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Nov 6 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.—Alſo,

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, in Thames ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's *a large and complete Aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutſtrings; Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomans and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

☞ *Juſt Received and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE, on the* FEDERAL FAST, *May* 9*th,* 1798

Printed at the preſſing Solicitation of thoſe who heard it.